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ABSTRACT

This report describes the machine-readable data and tabulating routines that the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is prepared to distribute. An introduction discusses the LABSTAT (Labor Statistics) database and the BLS policy on release of unpublished data. Descriptions summarizing data stored in 25 files follow this format: overview, data available, where the data are published, and citations to references providing more detailed descriptions of sampling techniques and statistical reliability. The data files are labor force; occupational employment statistics; industry employment, hours, and earnings--state and area; insured employment and wages; unemployment and labor force--state and area; industry labor turnover--national; industry-occupational matrix; Consumer Price Index; Producer Price Index; industry price indexes; export and import price indexes; Survey of Consumer Expenditures, 1972-73; Survey of Consumer Expenditures, 1960-61; input-output matrix; capital stock; occupational injuries and illness--state; work injuries and illnesses--Supplementary Data System; imports--tariff commodity classes; imports--industrial commodity classes; productivity and cost indexes; productivity--industry; productivity--federal government; international labor and price trend comparisons; and the Employment Cost Index. The tabulating routines are similarly described. Other contents include the standard file format and an order form. (YLB)

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BLS Machine-Readable Data and Tabulating Routines

U. S. Department of Labor
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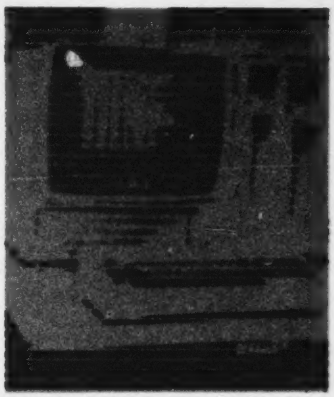
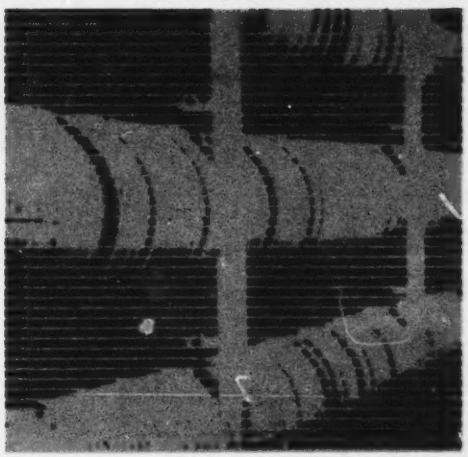
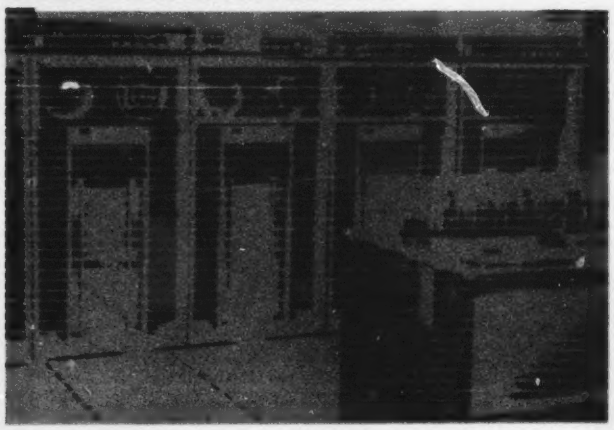
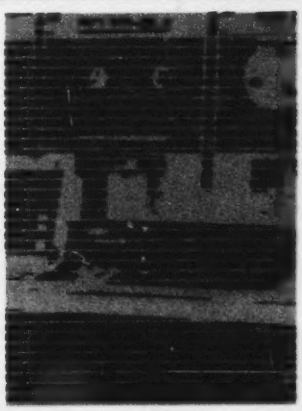
February 1981

Report 620









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Preface

The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes a wide range of economic and social statistics. Many of these data also are available in machine-readable form. To facilitate economic and social research, this report describes the machine-readable data and tabulating routines BLS is prepared to offer for distribution to the research community.

This publication was prepared by Tony DiFillipo in the Office of Systems and Standards under the direction of Steve Swatek.

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Introduction

As the principal data-gathering agency of the Federal Government in the field of labor economics, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been concerned with the processing and storage of quantitative information for many years. Until recently, the data have been stored either in published documents or in unpublished tabulations and other manually filed reports.

The advent and wide acceptance of electronic data processing equipment and the increasing demand for statistics have resulted in a new storage medium–the machine-readable file. This technological development and other advances in computer science have permitted researchers to use and, in turn, create larger quantities and varieties of data and techniques in their attempts to understand social and economic phenomena.

The rapidly growing volume and variety of data and techniques present a challenge to those involved in the creation and maintenance of data archives. Large quantities of data must be stored in a manner which allows easy access for research and publication.

To facilitate use of its data, BLS has established the LABSTAT (LABor STATistics) data base containing the macro time series data generated by the Bureau's statistical surveys. This organized data base not only solves the archival problem but also has led to two other important developments.

First, storage of macro data in a standardized form has encouraged and simplified the design of automatic data processing systems. BLS has developed both information retrieval and tabulation systems that provide economists and statisticians access to micro and macro data and permit them to describe the desired output using English-like keywords.

A second important consequence of the creation of the LABSTAT time series data base is that the Bureau can now play a more active role in current economic and social research. In keeping with its policy of encouraging such research wherever undertaken, the Bureau is prepared to offer for distribution its LABSTAT and other machine-readable data files and its tabulation system.

BLS policy on release of unpublished data

The LABSTAT data base consists primarily of summary data which have been published by the BLS or cooperating State agencies. The data base also contains summary data which are intermediate products or by-products of statistical processes and have not previously been made available to the public. Release of these unpublished data is governed by several considerations.

The most important factor governing release is the rule against the disclosure of any information that might be in conflict with the pledge of confidentiality given by the Bureau to individual firms or households. The Bureau cannot delegate this responsibility and special care is taken that these rules are observed fully. No request for unpublished data can be granted if it would involve the violation of these regulations.

Special procedures are necessary if the unpublished data are to be used in any way in collective bargaining or other adversary proceedings. In such instances, the Bureau seeks to provide the same data or analyses to all parties involved.

Finally, doubt about the validity of unpublished data might restrict its utility; for example, a high rate of response errors might make data useless in some situations. A set of figures might be subject to large error (sampling or otherwise) and be inadequate for purposes such as collective bargaining, yet might provide useful insights for scholastic research. In general, use of BLS data is encouraged when the data are to be used for academic or research purposes.

Data Files

Labor Force

The LABSTAT data base is divided into a number of separate files, each containing statistics on a particular subject such as the Consumer Price Index or the labor force. In addition, there are a number of files outside the LABSTAT data base.

The data stored in each of these files are summarized in the descriptions on the following pages. Brief notes on the nature and scope of the statistical programs which yield these data are provided as a guide to prospective users. More detailed descriptions of sampling techniques and statistical reliability may be found in the references cited for each file. Bureau publications in which the data appear also are indicated.

Descriptions of some of the files report the approximate number by type of time series available. In this context, "series" refers to a discrete variable for which observations are available over regular time intervals (usually monthly). Using this definition, the LABSTAT data base includes over 100,000 series, distributed among the data files in the following manner:

Labor force	26,173
Industry employment, hours, and earnings–national	2,838
Industry employment, hours, and earnings–State and area	24,030
Insured employment and wages	48,000
Unemployment and labor force–State and area	30,640
Industry labor turnover-national	1,703
Consumer Price Index	8,744
Producer Price Index	4,628
Industry price indexes	975
Export and import price indexes	958
Imports–tariff commodity classes	30,000
Imports–industrial commodity classes	685
Productivity and cost indexes	196
Productivity–industry	1,026
Productivity–Federal Government	290
International labor and price trend comparisons	297
Employment Cost Index	93

The Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Bureau of the Census for BLS produces information about employment, unemployment, and nonparticipation in the labor force, classified by a variety of demographic, social, and economic characteristics. The data are collected monthly from a national probability sample of approximately 65,000 households selected to represent the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older. These data are compiled, aggregated by personal and labor force characteristics, and transmitted to the BLS for analysis and publication in both tabular and machine-readable form.

Macro data available

Approximately 26,800 of the most important of these monthly series, in original and seasonally adjusted form, plus annual averages, are maintained in a 1-reel Current Employment and Unemployment Analysis file. These data are available from the inception of the series (often 1948) through the current month. Major employment status (civilian labor force, employed, unemployed, and unemployment rate) is available by age and sex; race, age, and sex; full- and part-time employment status, age, and sex; industry; class of worker; and occupation. The number of unemployed by duration and reason for unemployment is available. In addition, the file contains selected data on the civilian noninstitutional population by age and sex; Vietnam-era veterans; and the status of those not in the labor force.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
employment status	sex by age and race, labor force status, reason for leaving labor force, percent of population, percent of labor force
employment	sex, age, occupation, class of worker, industry, pay status, type of industry
unemployment	sex, age, race, marital status, last occupation, industry of last job, reason for unemployment, duration of unemployment, job search method

Where published

The Employment Situation (monthly press release).

Employment and Earnings (monthly). The A-series tables present monthly original and seasonally adjusted data for current labor force series in detail.

Employment and Earnings (February). Nearly 500 revised seasonally adjusted time series appear in each February issue.

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 1, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment," Bulletin 1910 (1976).

Concepts and Methods Used in Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey, Report 463 (1976).

Revisions in the concepts and scope of the survey appear in the "Explanatory Notes" section of *Employment and Earnings*.

Micro data available

The Bureau also can generate special data on the labor force and other socioeconomic variables through use of the CPS individual record (micro) tapes. These tape files contain records of the responses to the survey questionnaire for all households in the survey. Except for certain items, mostly pertaining to specific addresses and household identification, analysts can obtain and cross-classify a wide variety of information from these tapes on families, households, and persons. A library of CPS micro tapes is available for all months since January 1976; for the month of March since 1968; for May since 1973; and for various other months in years prior to 1976.

Inquiries regarding the micro tapes should be addressed to the Data Services Group, Office of Current Employment Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212.

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey collects data on occupational employment of wage and salary workers by industry in nonfarm establishments. BLS provides the procedures and technical assistance for the survey, the State employment security agencies collect the data, and the Employment and Training Administration provides administrative support. Forty-nine States and the District of Columbia participate in the survey, which is conducted over a 3-year cycle. For nonparticipating States, BLS collects data necessary for national industry measures. Typically, manufacturing industries are surveyed one year; selected nonmanufacturing the second year; and the balance of nonmanufacturing industries, which include transportation, utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, State government, and local government, the third year.

Macro data available

1977 statistics are available for occupational employment (and in some cases for the research and development or apprentice component of the occupation) for all manufacturing industries (2- and 3-digit SIC level) except SIC's 32 and 33 which are at the 3-digit SIC level only. By December 1980, statistics will be available for nonmanufacturing industries except for SIC's 40 through 59. The latter industries (transportation, communications, electricity, gas, sanitary services, and wholesale and retail trade) will be available in late 1981.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
employment	industry (SIC) by occupation (OES)
number of establishments reporting occupations	
percent distribution	
relative error	
reported apprentice employment	
reported employment	
reported research and development employment	
variance	

Where published

Occupational Employment in Manufacturing Industries, 1977, Bulletin 2057 (1979).

Methods

Occupational Employment in Manufacturing Industries, 1977, Bulletin 2057.

Industry Employment, Hours, and Earnings–National

The Current Employment Statistics Program provides information on employment, hours of work, and earnings on a national basis in considerable industrial detail. BLS cooperates with State agencies in collecting data by monthly mail survey from a sample of employer units in all nonagricultural activities including government.

The sample contains about 160,000 employer units covering 40 percent of total payroll employment. For employment, hours, and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers in private nonagricultural industry, the sample contains 136,000 employer units.

Macro data available

For all employees, women, and production or nonsupervisory workers, nearly 1,300 published monthly employment series are available. The series for all employees include over 400 industries at various levels of aggregation. About 1,300 published monthly series are available for production workers' average weekly earnings, average hourly earnings, average weekly hours and, in manufacturing, average weekly overtime. Hours and earnings data are available for more than 300 industries.

Most series begin in either 1958 or 1972; some are available from 1909. Employment by industry division is available from 1919. For industry divisions and major manufacturing groups, about 150 series of seasonally adjusted data are also available.

The file contains several thousand series of unpublished data, the release of which are subject to conditions as set forth at the beginning of this publication.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
earnings, hourly, excluding overtime	industry
earnings, hourly, production workers	industry by current/ constant dollars
earnings index, hourly	industry by current/ constant dollars
earnings, weekly, spendable	industry by number of dependents by current/constant dollars
earnings, weekly, production workers	industry by current/ constant dollars
employment	industry
employment, production workers	industry
employment, women workers	industry
hours of work, overtime, production workers	industry
hours of work, weekly, production workers	industry
hours of work index	industry
payroll index	industry

Where published

Employment and Earnings (monthly). Detailed report covering the most current 3 months and 2 corresponding months of previous year for all published industry series.

Monthly Labor Review (monthly). Summary report containing current statistics by industry division and major manufacturing group.

Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909–(annually). Historical detailed statistics for all published industry series.

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 3, "Employment, Hours, and Earnings," Bulletin 1910 (1976).

Revisions in definitions, concepts, and scope of the survey appear in the "Explanatory Notes" section of *Employment and Earnings.*

Industry Employment, Hours, and Earnings–State and Area

The Current Employment Statistics Program, as a joint Federal-State undertaking, generates State and area statistics as well as the national series already described. State agencies prepare State and area statistics monthly; generally they select for publication those industries which best reflect currently significant economic activities.

Macro data available

For total payroll employment, almost 10,000 series of monthly data are available; they cover each State and 250 major labor areas, most of which are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Many of these series begin in 1939. About 11,000 monthly series covering production or nonsupervisory workers' average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings, for each State and 210 major labor areas, begin in 1947 or later. Some industry detail at the 4-digit SIC level is available for recent years.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
earnings, hourly, production workers earnings, weekly, production workers employment hours of work, weekly, production workers	industry by State and area

Where published

Employment and Earnings (monthly). Nonagricultural payroll employment for States and 250 selected areas, by industry division–most recent 2 months and comparable month of previous year. Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by State and 210 areas, for same time periods.

Monthly Labor Review (monthly). Nonagricultural payroll employment by State–most recent 2 months and comparable month of previous year.

Employment and Earnings, States and Areas, 1939– (annually). Historical series, annual averages by industry, for States and 250 areas at available levels of industry detail.

State and area news releases. Current and historical employment, hours, and earnings data by month are published by the respective State employment security agencies or State labor departments.

Methods

See entry under Industry Employment, Hours, and Earnings–National.

Insured Employment and Wages

Quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by employers subject to State and Federal unemployment insurance (UI) programs provide information about monthly employment and quarterly wages and employer contributions. The summarized data from approximately 4.6 million reporting units represent the largest universe of information regularly available on monthly employment and quarterly wages by industry and State.

Data available

The file contains national and State summaries of monthly employment and quarterly total wages, taxable wages, contributions, and number of reporting units by industry (1972 Standard Industrial Classification). National and State summaries are available for all 84 2-digit and 423 3- digit industries in addition to 451 4-digit manufacturing industries. These approximately 26,300 series begin in 1975; data prior to that year are not included because they folllow the 1967 SIC.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
contribution, UI employer employment reporting units, UI employer wages, average annual wages, average weekly wages, total wages, UI taxable	industry by State

Where published

Employment and Wages (quarterly). National and State summaries for broad industry divisions and major and 3-digit industry groups; State summaries for all industry divisions, most major industry groups, and selected 3-digit industry groups. Available through National Technical Information Service.

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 9, "Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance Laws," Bulletin 1910 (1976).

Unemployment and Labor Force–State and Area

Under a Federal-State cooperative program, BLS develops the concepts, definitions, and technical procedures which are used by State agencies for the preparation of labor force and unemployment estimates. These estimates are derived from a variety of sources including the Current Population Survey, unemployment insurance claims, and, for uninsured workers, ratios reflecting historical relationships between covered unemployment and employment and between entrants into the labor force and the experienced unemployed and experienced labor force.

Macro data available

Monthly series are available for approximately 6,000 geographic areas including States, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's), Labor Market Areas (LMA's), counties, cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more, and special "programmatic" areas. For each area, the following estimates are available: Total civilian labor force, total employment, total unemployment, and the unemployment rate. These series begin in 1974.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
labor force, civilian employment unemployment unemployment rate	State, SMSA, LMA, county, city, and CETA programmatic area

Where published

Employment and Earnings-Table E-1 (monthly). States and 214 LMA's.

State, County, and Selected City Employment and Unemployment (monthly). Available through National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce.

CETA Area Employment and Unemployment (monthly). Available through National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 8, "Measurement of Unemployment in State and Local Areas," Bulletin 1910 (1976).

Industry Labor Turnover–National

The Labor Turnover program produces data through a cooperative Federal-State venture. Labor turnover refers to the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employed status with respect to individual establishments. Series for accessions and separations express these actions as a monthly rate per 100 employees. Separate series are available for components representing new hires, quits, and layoffs.

Macro data available

Approximately 1,700 published monthly series are available for 215 manufacturing industries and for 7 mining and communication industries. Rates are available for the manufacturing industry from 1930 and for the telephone and telegraph industries from 1943. For industry groups and individual industries in the manufacturing and mining divisions, most series begin either in 1958 or 1972. Seasonally adjusted series for manufacturing, beginning in 1930, complete the published series in this data file. Some unpublished series are present; release is subject to conditions set forth at the beginning of this publication.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
labor turnover rate	industry by type of turnover

Where published

Employment and Earnings (monthly). Labor turnover rates–detailed industry data for most recent 2 months; monthly series for manufacturing, 1970 to present (seasonally adjusted series also available).

Monthly Labor Review (monthly). Labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by major industry group, for most recent 2 months, with comparable month of previous year; monthly series for manufacturing, 1975 to present.

Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909-(annually). Monthly rates and annual averages from the inception of each series.

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 4, "Labor Turnover," Bulletin 1910 (1976). Reprints are available upon request.

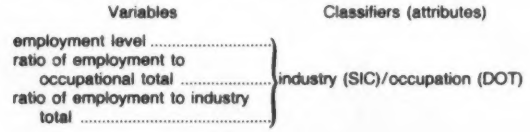
Industry-Occupational Matrix

The Industry-Occupational Matrix is a tool for studying the occupational structure of industries. It is the result of coordinated research within the BLS in areas such as the growth and changing composition of the population and the labor force; the relative growth of industries; automation and other technological changes, and other economic factors. The end-product of this program is a consistent and reasonably detailed framework of national occupational employment levels and ratios that may be used as a guide in developing State and area employment requirements estimates.

Occupational patterns for each industry were developed for 1970 based on the Census Bureau's *Occupation by Industry* report. The BLS matrix has been made consistent with other data sources, including annual averages derived from the monthly household survey (CPS) and occupational and employment data collected by various Federal Government agencies and professional societies.

Macro data available

The matrix contains employment data for 260 industries and industry groups and 425 occupations and occupational groups. For each industry-occupation cell, three data items are provided–employment level, ratio of employment to occupational total, and ratio of employment to industry total. Matrices are available for 1970, 1978, and 1990 (projected).



Where published

The matrices will be published in 1981 as a BLS bulletin. They can also be obtained from the National Technical Information Service. The NTIS order number for the industry by occupation matrix is PB 80-134869, and for the occupation by industry matrix, PB 80-134877.

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 6, "National Industry-Occupational Matrix," Bulletin 1910 (1976).

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures average change in the price of a market basket of goods and services bought by all urban consumers (CPI-U) and by urban wage earners and clerical workers (CPI-W), both families and persons living alone, for day-to-day living. The market basket is repriced at regular intervals, and its aggregate cost, including all taxes directly associated with its constituent items, is compared with its cost in a selected base period. Since the quantities and qualities of items in the market basket are kept constant, except at times of weight revisions, the comparison of aggregate costs provides a measure of price change, and consequently, also measures change in the purchasing power of the consumer dollar. To construct the two indexes, prices of nearly 400 items are collected in a sample of 85 urban places. Comparison of indexes for individual SMSA's or cities shows only the relative change over time in prices between locations. These indexes cannot be used to measure interarea differences in price levels or living costs.

Macro data available

U.S. average indexes for both populations are available for 357 consumer items and groups of items. In addition, over 100 of the indexes have been adjusted for seasonality. The indexes are monthly, with some beginning in 1913.

Area indexes for both populations are available for 28 urban places. For each area, indexes are published for 64 items and groups. The indexes are monthly for five areas and bimonthly for the other 23. Some indexes begin as early as 1914.

Regional indexes for both populations are available for four regions with about 96 items and groups per region. These indexes are bimonthly, with some beginning as early as 1966.

City-size indexes for both populations are available for five size classes with 89 items and groups per class. These indexes are bimonthly; most begin in 1977.

Region/city-size indexes for both populations are available cross-classified by four regions and four city-size classes. For each cross-classification, 55 items and groups are available. These indexes are bimonthly; most begin in 1977.

Producer Price Index

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
price index	item by city/U.S. average
price index	item by region
price index	item by city-size class
price index	item by region/city-size class

Where published

The Consumer Price Index (monthly news release). For U.S. city average: Unadjusted and seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes for selected items and groups. For selected areas, regions, city-size classes, and region/city-size classes: All-items indexes and percent changes.

CPI Detailed Report (monthly). For U.S. city average: Unadjusted and seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes for all published CPI series. For selected areas, regions, city-size classes, and region/city-size classes: Unadjusted indexes and percent changes for selected items and groups.

Monthly Labor Review (monthly). For U.S. city average: Historical annual averages for all-items indexes and major groups, unadjusted indexes, and percent changes. For selected areas, regions, city-size classes, and region/city-size classes: All-items indexes and percent changes.

Methods

The Consumer Price Index: History and Techniques, Bulletin 1517 (1966).

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 13, "Consumer Prices," Bulletin 1910 (1976).

The Consumer Price Index: Concepts and Content over the Years, Report 517 (1978).

The Producer Price Index (PPI), formerly the Wholesale Price Index, is a measure of price changes for goods sold in primary markets in the United States. The universe for the PPI covers manufactured and processed goods and the output of industries classified as manufacturing, agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, gas and electricity, public utilities, and goods competitive with those made in the producing sector, such as waste and scrap materials.

To the extent possible, the prices used in constructing the index are those that apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States. The classification system of the PPI follows commodity lines. Products are grouped by similarity of end-use or material composition. The PPI classification does not match any other standard classification.

BLS collects over 10,000 price quotations covering 2,700 commodities each month. These data are obtained from reports submitted by individual producers, supplemented with information appearing in trade publications or obtained through programs of other government agencies.

Macro data available

Monthly price indexes for about 2,700 individual commodities as well as for a number of commodity groupings are presently available; most have beginning dates of 1947 or earlier. These include 15 major commodity groups, nearly 90 subgroups, and approximately 300 product classes. Indexes by stage of processing and by durability of product are available back to 1947. In addition, some data are available for special commodity groupings, for bituminous coal and refined petroleum by region, and, for selected series, seasonally adjusted. Annual averages are available.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
price index	commodity group
price index	output of selected industries
price index	stage of processing
price index	durability of product
price index, bituminous coal	region
price index, refined petroleum	region

Where published

Producer Price Index (monthly news release). Monthly price indexes by major group and subgroup for the current, preceding, and year-ago months.

Producer Prices and Price Indexes (monthly). Current monthly price indexes are available by commodity

grouping at all levels of detail, by stage of processing, by durability of product, by special commodity groupings, and also by region for refined petroleum and industrial size bituminous coal. The file also contains current prices for selected individual commodities, selected current seasonally ajusted indexes, percent changes over various time spans for selected summary indexes, and price indexes for total railroad freight and selected Standard Transportation Commodity Code groups.

Producer Prices and Price Indexes (annual supplement). Summary data for the series included in the monthly report. Relative importance of commodities included in the PPI. Relative importance by stage of processing and by durability of product.

Monthly Labor Review (monthly). Monthly price indexes by major groups and subgroups, by stage of processing, by durability of product, and by special commodity groupings for the most recent 12 months.

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 14, "Wholesale Prices," Bulletin 1910 (1976).

An industry price index is a composite index derived from several series of prices that closely match the economic activity of a specific industry or industry sector. The industry classification framework follows the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) of the Office of Management and Budget. Individual products are aggregated to 5-digit product classes. Prices used in construction of the industry price indexes are those regularly collected on a monthly basis and used in the calculation of the Producer Price Index. Further discussion of the scope and collection of data is found under "Producer Price Index".

Macro data available

Indexes are available for 3 mining and 34 manufacturing industries at the 4-digit level and 79 5-digit product classes beginning in 1957. In addition, indexes for 3 mining and 111 manufacturing industries and 424 product groups were introduced in January 1967 or more recently. Annual averages are available from 1957; monthly data are available from January 1965.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
price index	industry
price index	product class

Where published

Producer Prices and Prices Indexes (monthly). Indexes for the output of selected industries and product classes–for most recent 3 months and comparable month of preceding year; annual average for preceding year. Indexes for the output of selected product classes of manufacturing industries–for the same time period.

Monthly Labor Review (monthly). Indexes for the output of selected industries for most recent 13 months; annual average for preceding year.

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 15, "Industry Price Indexes," Bulletin 1910 (1976).

Export and Import Price Indexes

The export price indexes measure price changes for products produced in the United States and sold to residents of other countries. The import price indexes measure changes in the prices paid by U.S. residents for goods produced in other countries and imported into the United States. At the present time, the survey covers 60 percent of the value of U.S. export products and 37 percent of the value of U.S. import products. The products covered are concentrated in machinery and transportation equipment, and selected categories of chemicals, intermediate goods, crude materials, and food. Plans are to extend coverage to all major categories of U.S. imports and exports in the next few years.

Price data are obtained directly from exporters and importers residing in the United States and represent transaction prices in the third month of each calendar quarter. Export and import product samples yield price indexes publishable at the 4- and 5-digit level and higher level aggregates of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), a product classification system developed by the United Nations and in widespread use among countries for recording their international trade flows.

International price comparisons for comparable categories of products for Germany, Japan, and the United States are available based on (1) official export price indexes for Germany and for Japan, (2) specially constructed U.S. export price indexes of U.S. export products that are comparable to those of of Germany and Japan, and (3) dollar per Deutsche mark and dollar per yen exchange rates.

Macro data available

Export and/or import price indexes, with a combined total of about 150 series, are available on a quarterly basis beginning in 1974. Index series for June of each year covering the period before 1974 are also available for most series.

International price comparisons have been calculated for each June from 1970 to 1973 and for the last month of each quarter from March 1974 on.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
import price indexes	import category (SITC 1963 revised)
export price indexes	export category (SITC 1963 revised)
export price percentage change	export category (SITC 1963 revised)

Where published

U.S. Export and Import Price Indexes (quarterly news release). Export and import price indexes and percentage change in price indexes for the most recent 5 quarters.

Comparisons of United States, German, and Japanese Export Price Indexes, Bulletin 2046 (1980).

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 17, "International Price Indexes," Bulletin 1910 (1976).

Survey of Consumer Expenditures, 1972-73

This project comprises two surveys with separate samples and different data collection methods. The diary survey was completed at home by a sample of families for two 1-week periods between July 1972 and June 1974. In the interview survey, each family in the sample was interviewed every 3 months over a 15-month period for data covering calendar year 1972 or 1973. Each survey covered a cross-section of families from which expenditure and income data and demographic and economic characteristics were collected.

Data available

The Diary Public Use Tape contains detailed data on individual family weekly expenditures for food, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, personal care products, housekeeping supplies, nonprescription drugs, gasoline, and heating and cooking fuels, as well as family and member demographic and economic characteristics. A separate tape is available for quantities of food.

Two tapes are derived from the Interview Public Use data: The Interview Survey Summary Public Use Tape with expenditure groupings, and the Detailed Public Use Tape 2 with considerably more expenditure item detail. The tapes cover most consumption categories, and include considerable detail on income and other family characteristics.

The Clothing and Household Textiles Public Use Tape shows quantity and cost for purchases of clothing and household textiles.

An inventory of consumer durables is available on tape, showing, for families participating in the interview survey, their inventory of consumer durables including major and minor household equipment, furniture, and family vehicles.

The Diary Integrated Adjusted Tape enables one to combine results of the diary and interview surveys as described in Bulletin 1992.

Variables
expenditure categories
source of family income
family characteristics

Where published

Diary Survey: July 1972 - June 1974, Bulletin 1959 (1977).

Interview Survey 1972-73 - Expenditures and Income Cross-Classified by Family Characteristics, Bulletin 1985 (1978).

Integrated Diary and Interview Survey Data, 1972-73 - Total Expenditures and Income for United States and Selected Areas, Bulletin 1992 (1978).

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 11, "Consumer Expenditures and Income", Bulletin 1910 (1976).

Baer, Stephen. "1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey Processing and Dissemination," presented at September 16, 1976 session of American Agricultural Economics Association meetings.

Carlson, Michael. *Monthly Labor Review*, "The 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey," December 1974, pp. 16-23. (Reprint No. 3018.)

Jacobs, Eva E. "Progress Report on the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey," *1975 Proceedings, Business and Economic Statistics Section*, American Statistical Association (1976), pp. 155-59.

Survey of Consumer Expenditures, 1960-61

This survey had the same population and subject matter coverage as the 1972-73 survey, but its collection method was considerably different (see Methods below).

Data available

The CES (Consumer Expenditure Survey) General Purpose Tape contains 42 items identifying the survey consumer units, 125 expenditure items, 19 items describing changes in assets and liabilities, and 12 income items.

Where published

Statistical Reports: BLS Reports 237-1 through 237-27, 237-29, 237-34 through 237-38, 237-51 through 237-78 and 237-84 through 237-93.

Analytical Reports: BLS Reports 238-1 through 16.

Methods

Consumer Expenditures and Income: Survey Guidelines, Bulletin 1684 (1971).

Also see chapter 11 of *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 1910 (1976).

Input-Output Matrix

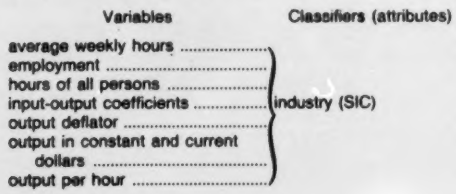
The Bureau has the major responsibility for providing a comprehensive and integrated framework for analyzing the employment implications of long-run economic growth. The latest study provides projections of employment and output to 1990 for 162 industries.

These projections are based on the relationship of each industry's output and employment to projections of the labor force, gross national product, final demand components, and input-output coefficients. The framework for this study was provided by the 1963 and 1967 input-output tables published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. BLS developed the employment-output ratios.

Macro data available

Data for 162 industries for 1963, 1967, 1973, and 1980, 1985, and 1990 (projected) include: Input-output coefficients, total final demand and components, and employment and output by input-output industry. Additional data on employment and output are available annually from 1958 through 1977.

These data exist as two files and may be obtained separately or as one combined file: (1) input-output matrices, final demand components, employment and output for 1963, 1967, 1973, and 1980, 1985, and 1990 (projected); (2) annual employment and output series by industry for 1958 through 1977.



Where published

Monthly Labor Review, Dec. 1978 and Apr. 1979.

Employment Projections for the 1980's, Bulletin 2030 (1979).

Historical and Projected Input-Output Tables of the Economic Growth Project, Volumes I and II, Bulletin 2056 (1980).

Time Series Data for Input-Output Industries, Bulletin 2018 (1979).

Methods

Methodology for Projections of Industry Employment to 1990, Bulletin 2036 (1980).

Capital Stock

Much of the empirical research undertaken in the field of micro-economics requires information on the major factors of production, most notably the amount of capital and labor required to produce a given level of output or the change in input factors induced by a change in the demand for an industry's product or service. BLS has developed several consistent data bases for input-output industries for use in the study of labor demand and economic growth. One such data base is the measure of capital stock.

Macro data available

Each capital stock series is available for most 3- and 4-digit SIC industries in both historical and constant dollars for plant and equipment separately. The data for manufacturing industries are available annually for the years 1917-76; for nonmanufacturing, the period covered is 1947-74. The series are gross investment, replacement investment, net investment, gross stocks, vintage distributions, gross discards, investment net of discards, service lives, asset weights, investment deflators, and replacement functions.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
equipment-gross investment	industry by historical/constant dollars
structures-gross investment	
total investment	
equipment-gross stocks	
structures-gross stocks	
total gross stocks	
equipment-net stocks	
structures-net stocks	
total net stocks	

Where published and methods

Capital Stock Estimates for Input-Output Industries: Methods and Data, Bulletin 2034 (1979).

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses-State

Annual reports submitted by employers to State agencies provide information about the incidence of occupational injuries and illnesses and worktime lost. These reports, based on a sample of 280,000 units representing 5 million workplaces, are summarized by the States to varying levels of industry detail. Incidence rates are expressed as injuries, illnesses, and lost worktime per 100 full-time workers.

Macro data available

Data are available for 1978 for 39 States and 5 other jurisdictions. Industry coverage ranges from 2-digit and 3-digit nonmanufacturing industries to 4-digit manufacturing industries depending on the State. For each State-industry cell, both absolute values and rates are present for injuries, illnesses, and the total of injuries and illnesses for the variables listed below. In addition, at the "all industry" level, total cases are given for seven illness categories.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
cases, total	State/industry (SIC)
cases, lost workday, total	
cases, days away from work	
days away from work	
days of restricted work	
nonfatal cases without lost workdays	
total lost workdays	

Where published

By cooperating State agencies.

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 35, "Occupational Safety and Health Statistics," Bulletin 1910 (1976).

Work Injuries and Illness-Supplementary Data System

The Supplementary System (SDS) is a Federal-State cooperative program which provides occupational injury and illness data derived from workers' compensation records. State laws and administrative practices vary, preventing estimation of national totals. Data presently are available only by State. Differences between States in legal reporting requirements and administrative practices must be considered before making any interstate comparisons.

Micro data available

Data for 1976 through 1978 are available for approximately 30 States and the Virgin Islands. Files for succeeding years will contain data from additional States. There are three types of common information. The first identifies industry, age, sex, salary, and occupation of the injured or ill employee. The second provides the characteristics of the reported case such as nature of the injury, part of body affected, source of injury, and type of accident that resulted in the injury. The third provides the indemnity compensation and medical costs associated with the injury or illness.

Variables, listed below, are available for each injured or ill worker, but not all are available for all States.

A.O.S. (associated object or substance—added for 1980)
age
data of occurrence, (year, month, day)
disability, extent (fatality, permanent disability, temporary disability, other)
disability, idemnity compensation (dollars,
disability, medical costs (dollars)
industry (classified by SIC)
injury or illness, body, part of (classified by nomenclature of American National Standards Institute) (ANSI))
injury or illness, nature of (Z16.2 ANSI)
injury or illness, source (Z16.2 ANSI)
injury or illness, type accident (Z16.2 ANSI)
length of service
sex
time of accident
time workday began
weekly wages
occupation (1970 Bureau of Census Occupational Class)

Where published

Monthly Labor Review, April 1978. Description of program and content.

Special ordering information

Micro data files are distributed by the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161.

Imports-Tariff Commodity Classes

The Bureau receives reports monthly from the Bureau of the Census containing the value and quantity of imported commodities classified by the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA). These reports are summarized to quarterly and annual measures on a 7-digit TSUSA basis.

Macro data available

Both values and quantities are available for about 13,000 TSUSA imported commodity classes; these quarterly and annual series begin in 1968.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
quantities	import commodity class (TSUSA)
values	import commodity class (TSUSA)

Where published

Data have not been published.

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 34, "Foreign Labor Statistics and Trade Research," Bulletin 1910 (1976).

Biles, Elmer S., John H. Chandler, Jerome A. Mark, and Gregory K. Schoepfle, "Impact of the Trade Act of 1974 on Industrial and Foreign Trade Statistics," *1977 Proceedings, Business and Economic Statistics Section*, American Statistical Association (1978), pp. 120-28.

Imports–Industrial Commodity Classes

The Bureau receives reports monthly from the Bureau of the Census containing the value and quantity of imported commodities classified by the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA). These reports are summarized to quarterly and annual commodity group measures on a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) basis. Value-based ratios of imports to new supply (U.S. product shipments plus imports) have been calculated annually for 4-digit SIC-based commodity import groups.

Macro data available

The import value file based on the 1972 SIC has 414 quarterly and annual series beginning in 1972 on a 4-digit SIC basis. Also, annual ratios of imports to new supply by 4-digit (1972 SIC) manufactured commodity import group are available in 347 series beginning in 1972.

An import file based on the 1967 SIC is available with 372 series beginning in 1968 and ending with second quarter 1978, and with annual ratios of imports to new supply for 312 4-digit (1967 SIC) manufacturing commodity groups.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
value of imports ($000)	commodity import group (SIC)
ratio of imports to new supply ("penetration ratio") (percent)	commodity import group (SIC)

Where published

Data have not been published.

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 34, "Foreign Labor Statistics and Trade Research," Bulletin 1910 (1976).

Biles, Elmer S., John H. Chandler, Jerome A. Mark, and Gregory K. Schoepfle, "Impact of the Trade Act of 1974 On Industrial and Foreign Trade Statistics," 1977 *Proceedings, Business and Economic Statistics Section*, American Statistical Association (1978), pp. 120-28.

Productivity and Cost Indexes

Indexes of labor productivity, unit labor cost, and related measures are based on data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and various BLS programs.

Macro data available

1967-based indexes of 15 productivity and cost measures are available for 10 economic sectors: Manufacturing; manufacturing, durable goods; manufacturing, nondurable goods; total private; private nonfarm; total farm; private business; nonfarm business; farm business; nonfinancial corporations. These approximately 200 series are quarterly and begin in 1947.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
output per hour[1]	economic sector
hourly compensation[1]	economic sector
unit labor costs[1]	economic sector
output (constant dollar gross product originating)	economic sector
compensation[1]	economic sector
employment[1]	economic sector
average weekly hours[1]	economic sector
current dollar gross product originating	economic sector
nonlabor payments[1]	economic sector
labor share[1]	economic sector
output per person[1]	economic sector
unit nonlabor payments[1]	economic sector
implicit price deflator	economic sector
hours	economic sector
unit price[1]	economic sector

[1] Available on an all-employee basis and an all-persons basis.

More extensive data are available upon special request. All inquiries may be addressed to:

Division of Productivity Research
Office of Productivity and Technology
Frances Perkins Building
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210

Where published

Monthly Labor Review (monthly). Tables 31-34.

Employment and Earnings (monthly). Tables C-10, C-11, and C-12.

Handbook of Labor Statistics (annual bulletin).

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 30, "Productivity Measures: Private Economy and Major Sectors," Bulletin 1910 (1976).

Productivity–Industry

The Bureau develops measures of change in the relationship between the physical volume of industry output and the employee hours expended in that output, based on data published by government agencies, trade associations, and BLS.

Macro data available

For 88 industries, primarily at the 4-digit and 3-digit SIC levels, productivity measures are available that relate industry output to total employment, production workers, nonproduction workers, and the hours of each group. From 3 to 13 series are available for each industry. About half of these annual measures begin in 1947; the remainder begin more recently.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
employment	industry
employment, nonproduction workers	industry
employment, production workers	industry
employee hours	industry
hours of work, production workers	industry
output	industry
output per employee	industry
output per employee hour	industry
output per hour	industry by production/nonproduction workers

Where published

Productivity Indexes for Selected Industries (annual).

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 31, "Output per Employee-Hour Measures: Industries and the Federal Government," Bulletin 1910 (1976).

Productivity–Federal Government

The Bureau develops measures of change in the relationship between the physical volume of output of Federal Government agencies and the employee hours expended in that output, based on data collected from these agencies.

Macro data available

For the total sample and 28 functional areas such as legal and judicial activities, natural resources and environmental management, medical services, and equipment maintenance, 10 measures are available as listed below.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
compensation index	Federal Government activity
compensation index, deflated	
compensation per employee-year index	
cost index, real unit labor	
cost index, unit labor	
employee-years index	
output index	
output per dollar of compensation index, deflated	
output per employee-year index	
requirements index, unit labor	

Where published

Handbook of Labor Statistics (annual bulletin).

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 31, "Output per Employee-Hour Measures: Industries and the Federal Government," Bulletin 1910 (1976).

International Labor and Price Trend Comparisons

The Bureau collects and publishes statistical information on labor conditions and developments abroad, mainly for industrial countries. The principal comparative measures published by the Bureau cover labor force, employment, and unemployment; and productivity, hourly compensation, and unit labor costs in manufacturing. Other comparative data–on topics such as average hourly earnings and supplementary benefits for production workers in manufacturing, consumer price trends, and industrial disputes–are compiled and issued occasionally.

Macro data available

Labor force, employment, unemployment, and related measures, approximating U.S. concepts, are available on an annual basis for nine countries, beginning in 1959 for most series. Indexes of manufacturing productivity, hourly compensation, unit labor costs, and related measures are available on an annual basis beginning in 1950 for 11 countries. Consumer price indexes for all items are available annually from 1950 for 15 countries; and monthly or quarterly indexes for all items and food at home are available from 1971 for 11 countries. Annual data on capital investment excluding residential construction as a percent of output are available for the total economy for 12 countries and for manufacturing for 8 countries from 1960. Industrial disputes statistics are available on an annual basis beginning in 1955 for 14 countries.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
capital investment/output ratio	country by economic sector
compensation index,aggregate, in national currency, manufacturing	country
compensation index, hourly, in national currency, manufacturing	country
compensation index, hourly, in U.S. dollars, manufacturing	country by all/worker households
consumer price index	country
consumer price index, food at home	country
employment, civilian	country
employment index, manufacturing	country
employment/population ratio	country
employment, wage and salaried	country
employees, nonagricultural	country
exchange rate	country
hours index, aggregate, manufacturing	country
hours index, average, manufacturing	country
industrial disputes	country
labor force, civilian	country
labor force/population ratio	country
output index, manufacturing	country
output per hour index, manufacturing	country
unemployment	country
unemployment rate	country
unit labor costs index, in national currency, manufacturing	country
unit labor costs index, in U.S. dollars, manufacturing	country
workers involved in industrial disputes	country
working days lost due to inoustrial disputes	country
working days lost per thousand nonagricultural employees due to industrial disputes	country

Where published

Monthly Labor Review: Periodic articles on labor force developments and manufacturing productivity and labor cost trends.

Handbook of Labor Statistics (annual bulletin).

International Comparisons of Manufacturing Productivity and Labor Costs (periodic news releases).

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 34, "Foreign Labor Statistics and Trade Research," Bulletin 1910 (1976).

International Comparisons of Unemployment, Bulletin 1979 (1978).

Comparative Growth in Manufacturing Productivity and Labor Costs in Selected Industrialized Countries, Bulletin 1958 (1977).

Tabulating Routines

Employment Cost Index

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the change in the rate of employee compensation, free from the influence of employment shifts among occupations and industries with different wage and compensation levels. Compensation is made up of two major components: wage and salary rates and employer costs for employee benefits. At present the ECI is computed from compensation and wage and salary data obtained quarterly from a nationwide sample of about 2,000 establishments in the private nonfarm economy, except households.

Macro data available

Quarterly percent changes are stored for all private nonfarm workers, various major occupational and industrial series, four geographic regions, union/nonunion breakdowns, and metropolitan/ nonmetropolitan areas. Most series have data available since December 1975; data on compensation begin in 1980. In addition, quarterly series show movements for four broad geographic regions and the most aggregate occupational and industrial categories beginning September 1977.

Variables	Classifiers (attributes)
employment cost index, compensation	all private nonfarm white-collar/blue-collar/service workers, manufacturing/nonmanufacturing
employment cost index, wages and salaries	industry, occupation, region, bargaining status, metropolitan/nonmetropolitan

Where published

Employment Cost Index (quarterly press release).
Current Wage Developments (monthly).

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 25, "The Employment Cost Index," Bulletin 1910 (1976).

A cross-tabulation system–Table Producing Language (TPL)–is available from BLS. A summary description is provided here. More complete documentation will be furnished upon request.

TPL is a nonprocedural language for specification of tables to be produced by cross-tabulation. The users range from computer professionals to persons who have no experience with computers. Data to be tabulated are described in a codebook which is processed as a separate step. Data may be stored in a wide variety of formats including hierarchical files. Statements are available to select data; reorder, group, or filter data; and perform a wide variety of computations including averages, medians, minima, maxima, quantities, relative time, and percentages. Tabulations are specified with statements which define both the structure and content of desired tables.

Print Control Language (PCL) is an extension of TPL that allows the table structures produced by TPL to be overridden. Through the use of PCL, extensive table formatting changes can be made without reprocessing the data. These formatting options include varying the column widths, relabeling rows and columns, and adding footnotes.

A major feature of PCL prepares tables directly for publication without the need for manual typesetting. This reduces the time requirements between data validation and final publication. The user invokes programs that produce a special tape containing photocomposition commands. This tape is then sent to the Government Printing Office where the photocomposition device automatically produces tables suitable for publication.

A furthur description of the TPL/PCL system is contained in four manuals available upon request:

Print Control Language, Version 5, Language Guide.
The Development and Uses of Table Producing Language, Report 515.
Table Producing Language, Version 5, Language Guide.
Table Producing Language, Version 5, Operations Guide.

TPL/PCL operates in an IBM 360/370 OS or VS environment or with compatible hardware with a minimum region of 300K.

File Format

The Bureau prepares copies of the time-series files described in this publication in a standard format. The format does not apply to the following cross-sectional files, for which separate formats better suited to the data are used:

Industry-Occupational Matrix
Input-Output Matrix
Capital Stock
Survey of Consumer Expenditures, 1972-73
Survey of Consumer Expenditures, 1960-61
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses—State
Work Injuries and Illnesses—Supplementary Data System

Records in the standard format are written on 9-track, 1600 BPI tapes with standard IBM labels. The logical record length is 152, and the block size is 4560.

There are two types of records in the standard format–series title records and series data records. Records are sorted by series code, by record type, by year. The format of the series title record is shown in table 1. The format of data records for monthly series is shown in table 2, for quarterly series in table 3, and for annual series in table 4.

Table 1. Series title record format

Record position	Field name	Notes
1	Record code	Always coded 'T'.
2-17	Series code	Provides unique identification for each series. This field is subdivided in a specific manner for each file.
18-111	Title	Alphanumeric title; left-justified.
112-119	Units	Unit of measurement of this series (e.g., hours, dollars).
120	Periodicity	A code indicating: 'M' for monthly data, 'Q' for quarterly data, 'A' for annual data.
121-124	Series begin date	The date the series begins. The form is YYMM for year and month.
125-128	Series end date	The date the series ends. The form is YYMM for year and month.
129-152	Filler	Blanks.

Table 2. Series data record format for monthly series

Record position	Field name	Notes
1	Record code	Always coded 'M'.
2-17	Series code	See description under title records.
18-19	Year	
20-21	Filler	Blanks.
22	Decimal code	Indicates where to place the decimal point in the data values, e.g., a '1' would indicate that one digit lies to the right of the decimal place. The range of this field is 0 to 9.
23-32	Annual average data	
23-31	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 23.
32	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.
33-42	January data	
33-41	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 33.
42	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.
43-52	February data	
43-51	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 43.
52	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.
53-62	March data	
53-61	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 53.
62	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.
63-72	April data	
63-71	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 63.
72	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.
73-82	May data	
73-81	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 73.
82	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.
83-92	June data	
83-91	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 83.
92	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.
93-102	July data	
93-101	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 93.
102	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.
103-112	August data	
103-111	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 103.
112	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.
113-122	September data	
113-121	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 113.
122	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.
123-132	October data	
123-131	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 123.
132	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.

Table 2. Continued—Series data record format for monthly series

Record position	Field name	Notes
133-142	November data	
134-141	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 133.
142	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.
143-152	December data	
143-151	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 143.
152	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.

Table 3. Series data record format for quarterly series

Record position	Field name	Notes
1	Record code	Always coded 'Q'.
2-17	Series code	See description under title records.
18-19	Year	
20-21	Filler	Blanks.
22	Display decimal code	Identifies the location of the decimal point for display purposes; used to scale data for printing. The range of the field is 0 to 9, e.g., a 1 would indicate data should be printed with one decimal place.
23-32	Annual average data	
23-31	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 23.
32	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.
33-42	First quarter data	
33-41	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 33.
42	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.
43-52	Second quarter data	
43-51	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 43.
52	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.
53-62	Third quarter data	
53-61	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 53.
62	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.
63-72	Fourth quarter data	
63-71	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 63.
72	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.
73-152	Filler	Blank field.

Table 4. Series data record format for annual series

Record position	Field name	Notes
1	Record code	Always coded 'A'.
2-17	Series code	See description under title records.
18-19	Year	
20-21	Filler	Blanks.
22	Display decimal code	Identifies the location of the decimal point for display purposes; used to scale data for printing. The range of the field is 0 to 9, e.g., a 1 would indicate data should be printed with one decimal place.
23-32	Annual average data	
23-31	Value	A negative value has a minus sign in position 23.
32	Status	0 = available; 1 = not available.
33-152	Filler	Blank field.

How to Order

To request data files and tabulating routines, complete the following order form and send it to the address indicated at the bottom of the form.

Materials are sold at cost. Prices are based on such factors as personnel costs, machine time, number of reels of tape required, and mailing charges. The prices listed on the order form are for the data files and tabulating routines exactly as they are described. Requests requiring any modifications will be priced accordingly.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reserves the right to adjust prices at any time.

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1981-0-720-025/4900

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Request for Data Files and Tabulating Routines

U.S. Department of Labor

1. Requested By

Name | Telephone Number *(Area Code)*

Address *(Street, City, State, and Zip Code)*

2.

☐ **Please send me the data file or tabulating routine as indicated.**

☐ **I am interested in the data file or tabulating routine as indicated, but want more information.**

3. Terms of Agreement

The costs of the magnetic tapes described in this publication are listed below. These costs apply only to the data files and tabulating routines exactly as they are described herein, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics reserves the right to adjust these costs at any time.

The Bureau reserves the right to first publication of all unpublished data, where applicable, furnished under this agreement. If the Bureau decides not to exercise its first publication right, the requesting party must include a credit for the Bureau or a disclaimer, whichever is deemed more appropriate by the Bureau.

The confidentiality provisions of Commissioner's Administrative Order No. 6-3 shall be observed where applicable.

4. Approved on Behalf of Party Stated in Block 1*

Name | Title | Date

****Signer must be authorized to commit funds for payment of work described above.***

5. Magnetic Tapes

The standard format of these tapes is 9-track, 1600 BPI. Requests for variations of these specifications may alter the cost as stated below.

	Title	Cost
☐	Labor Force	$200
☐	Occupational Employment Statistics	65
☐	Industry Employment, Hours, and Earnings—National	110
☐	Industry Employment, Hours, and Earnings—State and Area	215
☐	Insured Employment and Wages	(1)
☐	Unemployment and Labor Force—State and Area	115
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(1) Cost is dependent upon the specific request (please outline below).

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